

BOROUGH OF



DONCASTER.

# Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority

(CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR J. T. KAY, J.P.)



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE


Year ending December 31st, 1911.



Doncaster :

CHRONICLE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., SCOT LANE.

—  
1912



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29162877>

# DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

## Report for the Year 1911.

---

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,  
Gentlemen,*

*I have the honour to present to you my  
Report on the health of the Urban District of Doncaster  
during the year 1911, prepared in accordance with the  
Regulations and Requirements of the Local Government  
Board.*

*I am,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

*D. LECHMERE ANDERSON.*

*Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DONCASTER,

*February, 1912.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### FOR THE YEAR 1911.

---

#### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF DISTRICT.

##### *(1). Physical Features and General Character of District :*

The Borough of Doncaster is the Market Town for a large and important agricultural district. It is situated in the South East portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the River Don forming part of its boundary on the West. The Urban Districts of Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley surround it on the North and South, while to the East lie portions of several Rural Parishes.

As regards geology, Doncaster rests principally on loamy gravel, overlying rock sand, with new red sandstone below. The greater part of the town is within the 50 feet contour line. The ground slopes on every side to land which is from 20 to 25 feet on a lower level.

The character of the subsoil generally renders it extremely suitable for buildings, having a natural tendency to keep them dry, and this of course is more characteristic of the higher levels of the town than in the low-lying reaches beside the River Don.

The average rainfall (Thrybergh Statistics supplied by the Borough Surveyor) is 23·9 inches. The maximum and minimum returns for the past decade being 28·2 in 1909 and 19·5 in 1905. The rainfall for the year under review was 19·83. The following report by Mr. C. Parkin, of the Market Place, is extremely interesting, for the records were taken close to the centre of the town :—

‘ A glance at the table shows the total fall of the year to be 21·16 inches, the average for the previous ten years being 23·20. The number of days on which rain fell was 140, the driest month



being July, with a fall of only .26 inches. The greatest depth of rain was measured in December last, the total being 3.68 inches. The next wettest month was June, with a fall of 3.11 inches. During the same month (June 15th) occurred the heaviest fall of the year, registering no less than 1.43 inches."

The same observer's records, which have been kept since 1864, show that 1887 was the driest year, with a fall only of 16.21 inches. The heaviest fall, 38.39 inches, was recorded in 1872.

Month.	Total depth (inches).	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of wet days
January ... ..	0.96	.30	2	6
February ... ..	0.85	.17	22	9
March ... ..	1.33	.16	13	18
April ... ..	0.02	.20	25	12
May ... ..	0.67	.33	26	6
June ... ..	3.11	1.43	25	11
July ... ..	0.26	.12	31	5
August ... ..	1.98	.80	27	13
September ...	2.16	.60	12	12
October... ..	2.25	.42	22	17
November ...	2.89	.56	11	18
December ...	3.68	.56	13	19
Total...	21.16		Total...	146

(2). *"The Social Conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, the influence of any particular occupation on the public health, the amount of Poor Law Relief, and the extent to which Hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are utilized, may be advantageously stated."*

*The results of the Census Returns should be utilized when available (especially as to occupations and over-crowding).*

The Social Conditions are those common to most Market Towns of similar size and importance. The great facilities the town possesses as the centre of some seven Railway Companies tends to make residence in it or the contiguous Urban Districts both desirable and convenient. The chief industries in which its inhabitants are largely employed are the large carriage, wagon and engine works of the Great Northern Railway Company, and among others—situated either in Doncaster or its immediate vicinity—affording more or less employment are flour mills, brass and iron foundries, wire works, tanneries, agricultural implement works, breweries, railway wagon works, dynamo and motor works, cigar making, paper staining, wool spinning, etc., all of which forms of employment are healthy and have no particular bearing on Public Health.

With the continuous growth of the Colliery Industry in the vicinity, the above remark is not likely to apply in future reports, for there is every reason to believe the population will be augmented by considerable numbers of those engaged at work in the mines.

The amount of Poor Law Relief is about £2,200. The total number of persons relieved during the last week of the year was 423.

This was comprised as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children
Temporary Cases ... ..	4	3	12
Widows (women and children) ... ..	—	40	109
Husbands in Gaol... ..	—	2	6
Not able-bodied :			
Men (single) ... ..	21	—	—
Men and Wives and Children ... ..	33	33	58
Other Women ... ..	—	102	—
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 185

These are practically permanent cases—with the exception of Column I. The average number of individual cases relieved during that week was 220.

With regard to the extent of hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief, the Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, which is situated within the Borough, is very largely utilized not only by residents within the Borough but also by those in the surrounding neighbourhood. The Secretary for the Institution has kindly supplied me with the following particulars :—

Free Medical Relief provided for Doncaster and	
Suburbs for year 1911 ... ..	£2,900
Outlying Villages ... ..	£800
	<hr/> £3,700

Medical Relief is also furnished through the Scholfield Convalescent Fund, the object of which is for the benefit of convalescents discharged from the Infirmary, and other persons belonging to Doncaster and neighbourhood. The management is invested in Trustees and a Committee. The Secretary (Mr. E. Atkinson) informs me that 120 cases passed through his hands in 1911, and that the average number of the past five years was 120.

*The RESULTS OF THE CENSUS RETURNS as yet to hand are not sufficient to allow them to be considered with special reference to occupations and overcrowding. The details to hand are as follows :—*

#### POPULATION (30,562).

The Census taken at the end of the first quarter of the year returned the population of the Borough of Doncaster at 30,520

persons, and this return gives an estimated population of 30,562 for the middle of the year.

The increase in population which has occurred during the past ten years falls somewhat short of my estimate for the preceding year, which was 31,708, or 1,183 less. This difference will prove to be sufficient to alter the mortality and birth statistics, raising the death and lowering the birth rates. These alterations have been completed and will be found in Table I. of the Appendix.

Believing the information is of interest, it has been my practice to supply in these Reports statistics dealing with the contiguous Urban Districts of Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley, and this it is intended to adhere to.

The estimated population of the Township so formed is 47,660, made up as follows:—Doncaster, 30,562; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 11,691; and Wheatley, 5,407.

Although the Borough does not show a large increase in population, the two Urban Districts have grown and are growing rapidly, and as has often been pointed out in these Reports, Doncaster seems destined to become one of the great centres of population in the South of Yorkshire.

The Borough of Doncaster is divided into Six Wards, the respective population and acreage of which are as follows:—

Name of Wards.	Acreage.	Population.		Persons to the Acre.
		1911 (Census Year).	Estimated Population to Middle of 1911.	
Central Ward ... ..	54·42	5167	5171	95·0
East Ward ... ..	847·47	4236	4245	5·0
North Ward ... ..	246·02	6056	6068	24·6
St. George's Ward ...	141·888	3865	3875	27·3
South Ward ... ..	360·44	5873	5877	16·3
West Ward... ..	45·05	5323	5324	118·1
Borough of Doncaster	1,695·288	30,520	30,560	18·0



## VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) BIRTH RATE (24·5 per 1,000 population). During 1911, the Births of 750 children were registered. This number is slightly higher than any return for the immediately preceding five years, but when one looks over previous returns to find that in 1900, with a population of 28,708, no less than 837 births were registered, the falling off in the total number of births which is occurring is rendered very apparent.

The birth rate for the year is 24·5, and is very much on a par with those of recent years. It is practically identical with that for England and Wales, which is 24·4, while our rate is higher by 1·1 than that of the 136 smaller towns of which Doncaster is one.

The highest and lowest rates for the preceding five years are 24·9 in 1906, and 23·7 in 1909.

The decline in the birth rate which has been going on for upwards of a quarter of a century is well illustrated in the following table :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1000.
1882	21338	712	32·5
1890	25640	757	29·5
1900	28708	837	29·1
1910	30403	737	24·2
1911	30562	742	24·5

## BIRTH RATES FOR 1911.

Doncaster.	Balby-with- Hexthorpe.	Wheatley.	Combined England and Township Wales.
24·5	29·4	19·6	25·2
			24·4

The following are the birth rates for the various Wards :—

Name of Wards.	Births in 1911.	Rate per 1000 in 1908.	Rate per 1000 in 1909.	Rate per 1000 in 1910.	Rate per 1000 in 1911.
Central Ward ... ..	137	24·3	24·1	23·5	<b>26·5</b>
East Ward ... ..	74	16·8	18·6	14·7	<b>17·4</b>
North Ward ... ..	166	22·3	23·0	21·3	<b>27·3</b>
St. George's Ward ... ..	95	29·0	24·9	30·7	<b>24·5</b>
South Ward ... ..	141	22·8	21·8	24·4	<b>23·9</b>
West Ward ... ..	129	27·0	24·8	26·2	<b>24·2</b>

## (B.) DEATH-RATE (16·6 PER 1,000 POPULATION).

479 deaths were registered last year as occurring within the Borough, and this return yields a gross death-rate of 15·7 per 1,000 population, but to arrive at the true or Nett Death-Rate, the deaths of 39 non-residents which were registered in the District have to be subtracted, and the deaths of 68 residents whose deaths were registered in Districts outside the Borough have to be added. This makes the total number of deaths properly belonging to Doncaster 508, and yields a Nett Death Rate of 16·6 for the year.

The Rate is somewhat higher than that of last year (14·8), but is not far above the average of the five preceding years (15·9). It is also above the rates for England and Wales (14·6) and that for the 136 smaller towns (14·4).

It is unsatisfactory to have to record even a slight increase in the rate over the previous year, but too much may be made of it for there is always a tendency after two or three years of low returns for a relapse to higher ones, either through climatic, social, epidemic or other causes, but at the same time the note of alarm I ventured to give in my last Annual Report concerning the over-crowded state of the Borough may be recalled, for it was pointed out that the satisfactory death-rates of recent years might not prove of long continuance, as over-crowding constitutes a very important factor in producing high mortality rates. Although I hardly think over-crowding is prevalent to such an extent as in the past years, it is still fairly general, many houses (ordinary working class type) being occupied to their full limits, and in not a few instances by two families.

The difficulty the Sanitary Authority has in dealing with over-crowding is the lack of accommodation, but, in my opinion, steps should be taken to reduce the condition. The more drastic cases should be dealt with, for so long as over-crowding is allowed, so long will it continue to increase.

The following table shows the course of the Death-Rate for the years 1876—1911 :—

The Average for the years	1876-82	was	22·3	per	1000
„ „ „ „ „	1883-92	„	18·8	„	„
„ „ „ „ „	1892-1903	„	18·2	„	„
„ „ „ „ „	1903-10	„	15·9	„	„
The Rate for the year	1911	„	16·6	„	„

The Death-Rates for the various divisions of the Township and for England and Wales are as follows :—

Doncaster.	Balby-with-Hexthorpe.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
16·6	11·7	11·4	14·9	14·6

The following are the rates for the various Wards :—

Name of Wards.	Deaths in 1911.	Rate per 1000 in 1908.	Rate per 1000 in 1909.	Rate per 1000 in 1910.	Rate per 1000 in 1911.
Central Ward ... ..	107	16·2	19·97	21·9	<b>20·69</b>
East Ward ... ..	60	13·2	13·2	10·4	<b>14·1</b>
North Ward ... ..	86	13·4	14·66	10·07	<b>14·1</b>
St. George's Ward ... ..	76	16·1	18·47	19·8	<b>19·6</b>
South Ward ... ..	90	11·7	15·22	11·8	<b>15·3</b>
West Ward ... ..	89	16·2	12·58	15·1	<b>16·7</b>

From the above Table it will be seen that while the West Ward death-rate is practically the same as the whole Borough, the rates for the East and South Wards are somewhat lower, and those for the remaining Wards somewhat higher, the maximum being 20·69 in the Central Ward and the minimum 14·1 in the East Ward.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE (152 per 1,000 Births).

During 1911, the deaths of 114 children under 12 months of age were registered. This number is considerably in excess of the three or four preceding years, in which somewhat cold, inclement Summer and Autumn Seasons were experienced, whereas these seasons during the past year were phenomenally hot and dry and thereby tended to create, or rather predispose to the spread of, that fatal disease of child life termed Infective Epidemic Diarrhœa. 27 deaths occurred from this cause, or one-fourth of the total number.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year is 152 per 1,000 births, or in other words one child out of every six born has died before attaining the age of one year. This rate, although far from a record, is much too high, and every effort should be made towards its reduction. There can be no doubt, apart from the cause mentioned in the preceding paragraph, that overcrowding has had a marked influence on the rate in the past twelve months, for it is in the home that the great proportion of the early life of the child is spent, and if the air is vitiated, if insanitary conditions which are the natural concomitants of overcrowding exist, its



vitality must necessarily be lowered, rendering it more liable to illness and less able to resist it.

The rates for the various divisions of the Township and for England and Wales are as follows :—

Doncaster.	Balby-with-Hexthorpe.	Wheatley.	Combined Township.	England and Wales.
152	93	94	130	130

The following are the Infantile Death Rates for the various Wards :—

Name of Wards.	No. of Births (corrected).	1911. Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	1910. Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	1909. Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	1908. Rate per 1000 Births Registered.
Central Ward ... ..	139	22	159	118	122·9	162
East Ward ... ..	76	10	132	34	54·8	121
North Ward ... ..	167	23	138	103	138·7	123
St. George's Ward ...	96	13	135	161	185·18	147
South Ward ... ..	142	21	148	99	154·9	150
West Ward ... ..	130	25	192	155	101·5	171
Borough of Doncaster	750	114	152	117	129·3	147

Concerning the 114 deaths which occurred, 105 were of legitimate and 9 illegitimate children, and as there were 707 legitimate births and 43 illegitimate ones, these figures give the following Infantile Mortality Rates :—

Legitimate children ... .. 149 per 1,000 births.

Illegitimate children ... .. 209 per 1,000 births.

Of the deaths which occurred, 26 were due to diarrrhœal diseases. Thirty-six, or one-third of the total deaths, were due to causes almost of necessity fatal, and in which no care or supervision would prevent untimely death. Thus, 6 were due to con-

genital malformations, 20 were of premature birth, and 10 were due to atrophy or debility. From infectious diseases, apart from epidemic diarrhœa, 6 deaths occurred—three from measles and three from whooping cough. Convulsions were responsible for 10 cases, while bronchitis and pneumonia, which were very prevalent in the damp Winter Season, added 22 deaths, 7 from the former and 15 from the latter.

Further particulars regarding Infantile Mortality are given in Table IV. in the Appendix.

## MEANS OF PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND INFANCY.

*“A statement of the administration of the Midwives Act, 1902, should be included when the Sanitary Authority is the Authority under this Act.”*

*“The prevention of Infant Mortality should be considered in the report, and the methods of work in connection with the Notification of Births Act, 1907, when adopted should be stated.”*

With regard to the administration of the Midwives Act, the Sanitary Authority is not the Authority under the Act, the West Riding County Council dealing with it, but at the same time this Department has a considerable part in it. Thus where cases of unregistered midwives, or registered midwives who do not comply with important regulations in the Act come under notice, they are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health. Again, when any infectious disease occurs in the practice of a midwife or in herself or household, the duty of disinfecting the clothing, instruments, etc., is performed by us, and upon my certificate the midwife is allowed to resume practice by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Doncaster, with its suburbs, is rapidly becoming a large town, with an attendant increase in the number of practising midwives, and it will be satisfactory from a Public Health point of view when the Sanitary Authority becomes the Authority under the Act.

The prevention of Infantile Mortality now largely centres round the Notification of Births Act, 1907. This Act came into force in Doncaster on December 19th, 1910, and has worked with the greatest possible smoothness. Practically every case is notified, and the great majority within the time specified in the Act. Where a birth has not been notified and where information of the event reaches us through the channel of the Registrar, a letter is at once forwarded to the parent pointing out the provisions of the Act, and requesting an explanation of the failure to notify. These rarely fail in their purpose, the result being not only speedy notification, but a general spread of the knowledge



of the Act and its requirements, with the result that these notices require to be sent out with much less frequency than formerly.

Upon notification, the births are registered, when the children, and to a greater or lesser extent the mothers, come under the care of the Health Visitor. To the mother of each child a carefully-worded and simple booklet, giving advice on the management and feeding of infants, is at once forwarded. This booklet reaches the mother at the very time when she is most likely to have time to peruse it and the greatest inclination to carry its information into practical use. The booklets used in this manner are appreciated, and are used to a very much greater extent than circulars and pamphlets usually are. In fact, they can be regarded as of great educational and practical value in the attempt to reduce Infantile Mortality.

A large percentage of the children are then visited by the Health Visitor, and re-visits paid according to the circumstances of each case. The work of the Health Visitor has proved of great value, the sanitary conditions of many homes has been vastly improved, the advice tendered has been welcomed and largely acted upon, diseased conditions have been called attention to, and where necessary Medical Attendance insisted upon.

The work of the Health Visitor, while not confined to one part of the town, is largely directed towards those cases where no medical man is in attendance, or where poverty, overcrowding, or insanitary conditions are most likely to exist.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

*"A statement should be given of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, of the enquiries made in such cases, and of action taken. A statement should be given as to attempts to ascertain the existence of earlier unrecognised cases in association with the notified cases of disease. A statement should be added as to the amount of Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation for early, intermediate, and advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, including any special accommodation in Infirmaryes."*

## DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASE (0·7 per 1,000).

During the past year the deaths of 35 persons were registered as being due to Tuberculous Disease; and of these 24 were of Phthisis Pulmonalis, 2 were of Tuberculous Meningitis, and 9 of other types of Tuberculous Disease. Of the 24 cases of Phthisis, no less than 15, or slightly over 50%, were of adults between 25-45 years of age, 3 were of young persons being between 15-25, and 6 were of 45 and under 65.

In my last Annual Report I wrote “not for many years has the number of fatal cases from consumption sunk so low, and it easily forms a **record** for the District during this century, the nearest approach to it being 31 in 1906. By glancing at the table below it will be seen that the decline in this class of disease is extremely gratifying and must afford the liveliest satisfaction to all who are engaged in the crusade against consumption, falling as may be seen from a ten-yearly average in 1882-91 of 37·5 cases and a ten-yearly average in 1892-01 of 37·3 to an eight-yearly one of 33·9 in 1902-9, to our past year's result of 26.”

These remarks apply with still greater force to the return of the past twelve months, with its total of 24 cases.

The excellent result is even more forcibly illustrated when the rate per 1,000 is calculated. Thus the rate for the past year is 0·78, and forms a record for the District. Needless to say, this is extremely satisfactory.

By examining the Table it will again be noted that while the proportion of deaths from Consumption to all causes of death in the three past decades was 1 to 11·9 in the first period, in the second 1 to 13·7, in the third 1 to 14·5, the proportion this year has fallen to 1 in 21·2. Results which exhibit a splendid and continuous improvement so far as this important subject is concerned. Naturally one wishes to be sanguine and earnestly desirous of a continuation of such results, but the warning which has been given regarding overcrowding applies in an intense degree to consumptive mortality, for perhaps in no other class of disease do the homes of the people exercise such an influence.

### DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Year.	1882- 1891 av'rage	1892- 1901 av'rage	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Deaths from Phthisis	37·5	37·3	36	32	32	32	31	42	34	40	26	24
Rate per 1,000..	1·60	1·35	1·23	1·09	1·08	1·08	1·04	1·40	1·13	1·32	0·85	0·78
To all causes ...	1 : 11·9	1 : 13·7	1:13·3	1:15·2	1:14·6	1:13·8	1:15·0	1:12·9	1:13·0	1:12·2	1:17·3	1:21·2
Population ...	23,388	27,658	29,131	29,290	29,449	29,608	29,767	29,926	30,085	30,244	30,403	30,562

Further particulars regarding deaths from Tubercular Disease are supplied in the following Tables, the first of which deals with the Borough of Doncaster, and the second embraces the Township of which it forms the more important part:—

## BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

*Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1911, with average for preceding ten years, compared with Deaths from Miasmatic Diseases, and from all causes.*

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthis.	Other Tubercular diseases's	All Tubercular diseases's	All Miasmatic diseases's	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1911	24	11	35	68	508	1 : 14·5
	Average 1901-10	32	11	43	51	470	1 : 10·9
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1911	0	7	7	54	174	1 : 24·8
	Average 1901-10	0·7	5·8	6·5	34	145	1 : 22·3
School Period 5-15 years.	1911	1	1	2	1	19	1 : 9·5
	Average 1901-10	2·25	1·75	4·0	3	16	1 : 4·0
Adolescent Period 15-25 years.	1911	3	1	4	4	17	1 : 4·25
	Average 1901-10	6·0	0·5	6·5	1	17	1 : 2·6
Mature Period 25-65 years.	1911	19	2	21	6	161	1 : 7·6
	Average 1901-10	23·0	2·0	25	9·5	165	1 : 6·4
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1911	1	0	1	3	137	1 : 137
	Average 1901-10	·75	0·6	1·35	4	128	1 : 94·8



## COMBINED TOWNSHIP—

Doncaster, Balby-with-Hexthorpe, and Wheatley.

*Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1911, with average for preceding ten years, compared with Deaths from Miasmatic Diseases, and from all causes.*

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthis.	Other Tubercular dis'eases	All Tubercular dis'eases	All Miasmatic dis'eases	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1911	42	14	56	97	707	1 : 12·6
	Average 1901-10	42·5	13·5	56	64·5	637·5	1 : 11·3
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1911	0	8	8	76	233	1 : 29·1
	Average 1901-10	1·2	7·8	9	44·5	209·5	1 : 23·3
School Period 5-15 years.	1911	2	3	5	2	25	1 : 5
	Average 1901-10	3·2	1·8	5	3·5	22	1 : 4·4
Adolescent Period 15-25 years	1911	7	1	8	4	27	1 : 3·3
	Average 1901-10	9	0·5	9·5	1	26·5	1 : 2·8
Mature Period 25-65 years	1911	31	2	33	11	233	1 : 7
	Average 1901-10	28·5	2·5	31	10	212	1 : 6·8
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1911	2	0	2	4	189	1 : 94·5
	Average 1901-10	0·75	0·6	1·35	5·5	167·5	1 : 124

## THE CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION. .

The measures adopted in connection with the Crusade against Consumption comprise :—

(a). The Education of the Public regarding the causes of the disease, and precautionary measures which may be taken to avoid it, by the employment of posters and handbills which are circulated at various intervals. Posters calling attention to the dangers attending upon the disgusting habit of spitting are exhibited in public places, and somewhat similar ones are supplied to all Factories and Workshops with the request that prominence may be given to them.

The attention of sufferers from the disease is directed to the curative measures they may adopt for their own benefit, and the precautionary measures they should carry out for the benefit of others.

(b). Notification of Consumption :—

Voluntary Notification of Phthisis came into force in this district in 1903, the Notification being confined to cases of Tuberculous Disease of the Lungs.

A considerable proportion of the cases occurring within the district were notified, and these were all subsequently visited.

Compulsory Notification of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of the District Medical Officers, has been in force since 1909, and a considerable number of such notifications are received and dealt with.

Compulsory notification of all cases occurring in Public Institutions within the District came into force at the beginning of last year.

In one way or another, the majority of cases of Phthisis came under the cognizance of this Department.

With the beginning of 1912, a great step has been taken in the Crusade, for Notification will be no longer Voluntary, but **COMPULSORY**. For each notification the ordinary fee is to be paid for notifications occurring in practice, but no fee is paid where the notification (compulsory) is received from School Medical Officers in their examinations of School Children.

The Measure will entail a great amount of work upon Public Health Departments, and call for a great deal of tact on the part of those officials engaged in it.

From the success which has attended measures directed against Consumption in the past, there can be little doubt that the new Regulations will tend to bring us much nearer to the day



## PHTHISIS : SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected ?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer ?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds ?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for Cases of Phthisis ?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium : If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium ?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents ?
(a) Early Cases.	Doncaster Corporation (joint with Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley U.D.C.s)	Balby	8 available for Consumption	On Medical Practitioner's Recommendation	No. (attended by private Medical Man)	15/- per week (a portion of this being paid by Local Authority in case of poorer patients)	Small-pox Hospital (1 of 2 blocks)	No.	No.
(b) Intermediate Cases.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
(c) Advanced Cases	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary. If so, give particulars : No Dispensary exclusively for Consumptives.



when the white man's plague will tend to become as rare as Typhus Fever.

(c). Disinfection of houses where cases occur :—

Deaths from Tuberculosis always come under notice, and in every case of Phthisis, disinfection of room, bedding, and clothing is offered, with the result that it is taken advantage of in practically every instance.

(d). Treatment of Consumptive patients :—

The Small-pox Hospital is utilized for cases of Consumption of the Lungs, one block of the building being set apart for this, and the other being held in readiness for any cases of malignant infectious disease which might arise. In the event of such a case occurring, patients suffering from Tuberculosis would be required to return home without delay.

At first, a charge of 15/- weekly was fixed to cover maintenance, but this amount was found in several instances to be beyond the means of those desiring admission, and the Sanitary Committee now deal with each case upon its merits, and in some instances the benefits of the hospital have been conferred without charge.

Cases are admitted for periods of 13 weeks. In such time it is thought that patients should have so learnt the benefits of "fresh air" treatment that they will be able to continue it in their own homes.

Unfortunately, those most desirous of obtaining Sanatorium treatment are the very cases less likely to derive lasting or permanent benefit from it, for it is of the greatest importance, if cure is to be brought about, that the disease should be treated at the earliest moment, and not when it has made serious inroads upon the structure of the lungs. Yet, and it is only natural, these are the very cases which are most imperative in their desire for sanatorium treatment. No one wishes to deny it to them, but still they are not the class for whom sanatorium treatment is primarily indicated, and it is in the early cases of the disease that I consider very considerable abatement should be given in the charge made for treatment. I would also suggest that all claims for such relief should be supported by a letter from their medical attendant stating that in his opinion the case is one which is likely to receive benefit from the stay in the Institution.

The hospital was not opened for Consumptive patients last season, owing to a case of small-pox occurring in Balby-with-Hexthorpe, which of course had first claim on the Institution.

The Sanatorium is closed for the winter season in November, and re-opened early in Spring.



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*“In addition to the statistical information comprised in Table II. it is important that the Annual Report should, in regard to each infectious disease, give information as to the source and method of spread of infections, and administrative action to retrain its spread. The completeness of the Annual Report in these respects will depend on the accuracy of the record which has been kept as to each case of disease. By means of such records the relative share of personal infection, school attendance, water or milk supply, the consumption of other articles of food, &c., can be analysed for the purposes of the Annual Report.”*

*“The Annual Report should state whether, and to what extent, bacteriological aids to diagnosis have been utilized, action taken to discover ‘contacts,’ arrangements for isolation and disinfection, as well as any action taken to deal with special difficulties, e.g., return cases, carrier cases, &c.”*

*“Non-notifiable infectious diseases should be similarly reported upon, so far as the less complete information enables this to be done. The extent to which school intimations of disease are utilized should be stated.”*

The above are the instructions given in the Memorandum to Medical Officers of Health on the preparation of their Annual Reports for 1911. That they are somewhat exhaustive is apparent, and with the very complete details which we obtain and register it would be possible to write at very great length on many of the above points. Thus in illustration of the course followed within the Borough in every notified case of infectious disease :—Enquiry is at once made as to whether removal to hospital is desired, if such information has not been furnished by the Medical Practitioner at the time of notification. Then within the course of the next twenty-four hours special enquiry is made into the case and the result of such enquiries tabulated in a special register kept for the purpose. The details are numerous, and are entered as follows :—The number of the case, date of notification, name, address, ward, the disease, the Medical Practitioner notifying, date of visit and subsequent re-visits, sex, age, occupation, water and milk supplies, school attended ; the sanitary condition of the house is examined, with the number of rooms, number of inmates, condition of water-closet, privy, or ashpit, the state of the yard, and the keeping of animals or poultry. Next follow particulars of isolation whether at home or at Hospital, and, if the latter, the date of admission and discharge, with the number of days in residence and the result of such stay. Concerning disinfection, particulars are given regarding the dates of disinfection of the house and the date of disinfection of the clothing. Then the last column of the Register is devoted to Observations and Instructions,

These are largely concerned with the origin or cause of the disease, the number of contacts and other matters.

The Register, which was prepared by myself, has been in use since 1901, and contains a vast fund of information concerning all the diseases compulsorily notified under the Notification of Diseases Act.

Notification of the disease is transmitted to the Schools and Free Library, so that contacts may be excluded from school, and any books on loan disinfected before they are again allowed into circulation or fresh books obtained. A final letter is sent to the same two bodies when the house is certified free from infection.

Disinfection of house and clothing is carried out immediately on the removal of the patient to Hospital or on the conclusion of the illness at home upon certificate of the medical man attending—printed postcards for this purpose being left at the house. Disinfection is carried out by our own staff, and the method in use for house disinfection is the employment of Formaline Vapour, while for clothing and bedding the articles are removed to Carr House Hospital for disinfection by steam in the “Goddard, Massey and Wharner” apparatus installed there.

Stripping of the wall-paper is enforced in the more infectious types of disease, and a fee of 5/- is paid by the Local Authority as compensation for re-papering in these cases, but before this fee is paid a visit of inspection is made to see that it has been carried out satisfactorily.

Where home isolation has been deemed feasible, further visits and re-visits are paid at intervals to ascertain if the proper isolation is being maintained.

All private drains, etc., are thoroughly flushed out, and where ashpits or privies exist, these are thoroughly emptied and lime-washed.

Contacts are excluded from school for fixed periods, varying with the disease.

By these and other methods the tendency of Infectious Disease to become epidemic is restrained, and it is satisfactory to note how great a decline there has been in the amount of notifiable disease since the adoption of the Act some 22 years ago. Those interested will find full particulars in one of the following tables :

While all diseases are treated alike, at times it has become necessary to make still larger and fuller investigation, and particulars are furnished in this Report of the system adopted in combating what appeared to threaten a somewhat formidable and acute epidemic of Enteric Fever during the Autumn and Winter Seasons.



## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act came into force in Doncaster in March, 1893. The following Table shows the number of cases notified in 1911, and various comparisons with former years :—

Year.	No. of Cases.	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria and Memb. Croup.	Enteric and Con- tinued Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Cholera	Ery- sipelas.
Average No. Years 1893 to 1902.	255·2	1·3	157·6	27·3	26·9	0	1·4	0·2	38·1
1903	125	16	52	23	15	0	0	0	19
1904	142	5	65	30	25	0	2	0	15
1905	244	26	123	26	21	0	2	0	16
1906	194	0	143	15	13	0	0	0	23
1907	127	0	92	12	4	0	1	0	18
1908	108	0	59	24	6	0	2	0	17
1909	151	0	59	56	16	1	3	0	16
1910	154	0	55	49	8	0	3	0	39
1911	170	0	57	38	41	0	1	0	33

The total number of cases notified was 170, and this return closely approaches to the average of the past 8 years, and is very considerably lower than the average of the ten years 1893-1902, which stands at 255.

Increases are shown in the year in Scarlet Fever (2 cases) and Enteric Fever (39 cases), while Diphtheria has decreased by 11 cases, Puerperal Fever by 2, and Erysipelas by 6. Small-pox was not notified, and has not occurred in the Borough since 1905, when 26 cases were notified.

The apportionment of the cases to the various Wards, with ages of the patients, is given in Table II. of the Appendix.

The various Zymotic Attack Rates for the Wards and the Borough as a whole are as follows :—

Name of Ward.	1911			1910	1909
	No. of Cases.	Estimated Population.	Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Attack. Rate per 1000.	Zymotic Attack. Rate per 1000.
Central Ward ...	35	5171	6·7	5·3	5·5
East Ward ...	16	4245	3·7	6·8	5·08
North Ward ...	37	6068	6·1	4·6	3·8
St. George's Ward	32	3875	8·2	4·9	4·9
South Ward... ..	32	5877	5·4	3·2	5·2
West Ward... ..	18	5324	3·3	5·6	4·6
Boro' of Doncaster	170	30,560	5·5	4·8	4·8

### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP. CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1893-1902 Average	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cases ... ..	27 ...	23 ...	30 ...	26 ...	15 ...	12 ...	24 ...	56 ...	49 ...	<b>38</b>
Deaths ... ..	4·6 ...	2 ...	2 ...	7 ...	2 ...	3 ...	2 ...	7 ...	8 ...	<b>3</b>

It is satisfactory to have to record a decrease in these diseases, as they are in my opinion very often associated with insanitary conditions, and also to note that the number of fatal cases was low, 3 deaths occurring in the 38 cases.

The use of Diphtheria Antitoxin is now practically universal. It is supplied free to Medical Practitioners for use in poor cases.

Of the 38 cases of the disease notified, no less than 30 were removed to Carr House Hospital for treatment. The new wards afforded plenty of accommodation, and have been of inestimable value. Still, I should like to repeat my remarks of last year, namely, that the present Diphtheria Wards should be added to the present Scarlet Fever ones, for the accommodation provided for the latter is not sufficiently adequate. This has been the case year after year, and with the continuous growth of the Township there is no doubt that the call for increased accommodation will naturally tend to become greater and greater, and I would respectfully urge upon the Committee the importance of dealing with this matter.

### ENTERIC FEVER. CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1893-1902 Average	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cases ... ..	27 ...	15 ...	25 ...	21 ...	13 ...	4 ...	6 ...	16 ...	8 ...	<b>41</b>
Deaths ... ..	4·4 ...	6 ...	3 ...	2 ...	2 ...	1 ...	0 ...	2 ...	4 ...	<b>9</b>

Enteric Fever shows a great increase, 41 cases having been notified. The disease made its appearance, as it generally does,

in the early autumn, and the numbers rapidly increased. At first no common cause was suspected, although the frequency with which cases occurred in the Central Ward and its immediate neighbourhood caused the suspicion that some important factor in its causation was situated there, and with the object of ascertaining I instigated a very thorough examination of the Ward to be made. The examination revealed a considerable number of insanitary conditions, and these were promptly attended to.

The milk supplies at first seemed free from suspicion, as several of the cases were served from various sources, and although full enquiry was made into them, it was not possible to come to the conclusion that anyone was at fault, until two cases of the fever were notified from a certain dairy. Enquiry was of course at once made there, with the result that it was found a child had been suffering for some five weeks with a disease which presented similar symptoms to Enteric Fever, but which was considered to be one of gastro-enteritis. The child had been seriously ill, and the mother who attended to it also took an active part in the dairy business. Suspicion became changed into what was almost a certainty when it was discovered that in the great proportion of the previously notified cases, while the information as to the source of milk supply which was given was correct in so much that it was the chief source from which the family milk was purchased, that that supply had been supplemented at various times from the dairy in question. The source of the supply was next enquired into, and it was found that it was purchased from a large farm in the Rural District of Doncaster, and the Medical Officer of Health of that body at my request examined and reported upon the condition of it. He found that no suspicion attached to the milk there. Thus there was every reason to believe that while the milk was free from the pathogenic organisms of the disease at its source, it acquired such organisms in transit to the customer, and that the place where the infection was derived was the dairy in question. All sales of milk from the dairy were at once discontinued, but the milk itself was allowed to be used, all necessary precautions being taken that it should no longer be exposed to any possibility of infection, and I am pleased to state that although further cases kept occurring for a considerable period, we were in practically every case able to date the date of infection to a period before the sale of milk from the dairy was discontinued. The epidemic was a serious one, and for a time it looked almost formidable, and it was a great satisfaction for me to be able to report some weeks before its actual termination that I was convinced its cause was discovered, and that its speedy termination could be safely predicted.

The Council were pleased to record a vote of thanks to me upon their minutes.

The cases were severe in type, and a considerable number of deaths occurred, 9 ending fatally out of the 41 attacks, or 1 in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .



Of the 41 cases, 32 were removed to Hospital, and the block set apart for the treatment of the disease was unable to meet the strain placed upon it. Fortunately the Scarlet Fever Wards happened to be nearly unoccupied at the time, and I was able to utilize two of the lower ones—cutting them off from the rest of the building—and thus every case of the disease which asked for isolation was able to obtain it.

### SCARLET FEVER.

#### CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1893-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Average									
Cases ...	... 157 ...	52 ...	65 ...	153 ...	143 ...	92 ...	59 ...	59 ...	55 ...	<b>57</b>
Deaths ...	... 3·7 ...	2 ...	0 ...	7 ...	5 ...	0 ...	2 ...	2 ...	1 ...	<b>1</b>

The cases of Scarlet Fever were nearly all of the uniformly mild type of recent years. Many of the cases were not notified until the period of desquamation set in, and the “ skinning ” of the child called attention to the disease. The great majority of the cases were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, 49 out of the 57 being admitted to Carr House.

Although cases of the disease occurred in each of the Wards, by far the larger number of notifications were received from the St. George's Ward (25) and the North Ward (14).

The Hospital accommodation for Scarlet Fever was found insufficient during the year, and it was noticeable that when any tendency to overcrowding occurred patients were usually longer in making a complete recovery from the disease, consequently their stay in Hospital was lengthened and the cost of isolation thereby increased.

The mortality rate was extremely low, only one case out of the 57 terminating fatally.

### SMALL-POX.

No cases of this disease occurred within the year, and there has been an entire freedom from it now since 1905, when 25 cases were notified. Small-pox was, however, uncomfortably near during the past twelve months, one case occurring in Balby-with-Hexthorpe.

### INFECTIOUS DIARRHŒA.

From Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 34 deaths occurred, and of this number 26 were of infants under 12 months of age, while 3 were under 2 years, and 2 under 5, so that altogether this fatal disease of child life was responsible for 31 of the 34 deaths registered.

With the peculiarly long, dry Summer experienced in 1911, it might almost have confidently been predicted that an increase in diarrhœal deaths would be found in the mortality tables.

Inquiry is made into each case, and particulars obtained concerning the sanitary condition of the house, the method of feeding and family history.

The disease usually begins with us about the end of July, reaches its height about the third or fourth week of August, and finally disappears as October sets in.

In connection with this subject the following Special Report was furnished to the Sanitary Committee :—

#### REPORT ON EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

A circular of the Local Government Board of date 18th August, 1911, calls attention to the excessive child mortality, especially from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, which is accompanying the very hot and dry Summer of the year. While realizing that some excess of mortality was inevitable over that occurring in wet and colder Summers, the object of the Board in issuing the circular is to emphasize the importance of taking special steps with the view of minimising this excess.

The circular suggests certain definite lines of action :—

- (1). *EXACT ADVICE regarding the feeding and management of infants ; and the prevention of the exposure of their food to contamination from decomposing organic matter.*

METHODS—(a) *By distribution of clearly-worded leaflets,*  
 (b) *By personal visits and offer of practical advice to the mothers of babies born within the last twelve months.*

Action taken in the Borough of Doncaster—Leaflets dealing with the subject have been prepared and distributed in considerable numbers. As a copy was sent to the parents of each child born within the past twelve months, the advice was thus specially brought under the notice of those most particularly concerned. Leaflets, I am afraid, are in the majority of cases overlooked, or if read their contents are too feebly digested to be of much real utility. Far more important is the advice (exact and simple) by a specially-trained Health Officer. With the Notification of Births Act in force the official concerned has an intimate acquaintance with the District and has little difficulty in selecting the homes in which advice is most urgently required and where it is most likely to bear good fruit.

- (2). *Prevention of the Accumulation, and the Removal of Decomposing Animal and Vegetable matter in the vicinity of houses.*

*The circular of the Board lays particular stress upon the importance of such action.*

METHODS—*Efficient scavenging ; frequent, and where practicable, daily removal of house and stable refuse ; domestic*



*cleanliness. It is suggested that Sanitary Inspectors should be diverted during the weeks when Epidemic Diarrhœa is prevalent, from less urgent work, and to instruct them to endeavour to secure the most efficient sanitation, especially in and about the houses of the working-class.*

Action followed in the Borough of Doncaster—The course suggested has been in force during past years, the attention of the Sanitary Officials being specially directed to the particular points mentioned in the Board's circular.

- (3). *Importance of early information of cases of Diarrhœa, with the object of (a) ascertaining in what areas the disease is most prevalent, and (b) the giving of increased attention in the areas concerned to street and court scavenging, and to the removal of offensive matter.*

METHODS—It is suggested information should be obtained from Health Visitors and others who make domestic visits. Such information, while extremely valuable, is likely to prove incomplete and irregular. Medical notification (by the disease being included in the Notification Act) would be of considerable assistance, but as in a majority of instances a Doctor is not in attendance, these would be overlooked, and an erroneous impression of the areas particularly affected would be given if the number of such notifications were only to be taken into account. Parental notification of the disease is the only way by which reliable information can be obtained, and this would probably be readily furnished were it more generally known that the disease is an infectious one, readily conveyed by infected articles of food, and that cleanliness of the homes and streets are the most effective measures to prevent its incidence and to restrain its virulence. Such notification would probably be obtained after advertisements in the Press or by the publication of handbills during the weeks when the disease is prevalent, and I should recommend that this course be followed in future years.

At present, information of the disease is largely obtained from the weekly death returns. Full enquiry is made into each, with the result that many insanitary conditions come under observation and are dealt with, but to wait for death before action should be no part of the duty of a public health administration.

## HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Corporation of Doncaster possesses two Hospitals for the isolation and treatment of cases of Infectious Disease—Carr House, situated in the district of Carr House and Elmfield, in which cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are admitted; and the Small-pox Hospital situated in Balby, to which cases of Small-pox are sent. The first of these is an old Manor House, and it has also attached to it a block containing two large and two small

wards for Enteric Fever. The accommodation set apart for Diphtheria was found too small, and two large airy wards have been added to the main building, giving ample facilities for the treatment of the disease. The accommodation for Scarlet Fever cases has again proved too small, and something ought to be done to relieve the overcrowding which tends to occur periodically. I have already suggested the lines on which I consider alterations could be made. The Typhoid block is a very convenient structure, although apt to be cold in Winter and a little hot in Summer. Its accommodation was found insufficient during the past year.

The staff has worked to my entire satisfaction.

The Small-pox Hospital at Balby is a very useful and suitable institution. It can be utilized for the reception and treatment of Phthisical patients.

The neighbouring Urban Districts of Wheatley and Balby-with-Hexthorpe have an agreement with the Corporation of Doncaster by which they have the right to isolate infectious cases in these Institutions. This advantage they take full use of.

The following Table gives full particulars concerning the number of cases treated in the Infectious Disease Hospitals, with the percentage of deaths to admissions in the years 1901-1911.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

### ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1911.

Zymotic Admissions and Deaths during each year  
from 1901 to 1911.

DISEASE.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1901-1911 Total
<b>SMALL-POX.</b>												
Admitted ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	7	21	1	0	59
Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4·7	0	0	1·7
<b>DIPHTHERIA.</b>												
Admitted ... ..	33	36	57	26	12	5	9	21	26	23	12	260
Died ... ..	4	5	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	22
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	12·1	13·9	10·5	0	8·3	20	11·1	4·7	3·8	8·7	0	8·4
<b>TYPHOID FEVER.</b>												
Admitted ... ..	39	4	11	4	5	9	15	17	19	36	27	186
Died ... ..	7	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	7	1	26
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	18	50	9·1	0	0	11·1	0	11·7	26·3	19·4	3·7	14
<b>SCARLET FEVER.</b>												
Admitted ... ..	100	47	94	82	78	128	130	62	44	65	107	937
Died ... ..	1	1	4	2	1	2	7	0	1	0	1	20
Per cent. of Deaths to Admissions ...	1	2·1	4·7	2·4	1·3	1·5	5·3	0	2·2	0	0·9	2·1

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A separate Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children is furnished to the Education Committee. The Act under which it operates has now been in force for four years, and each succeeding year proves the measure an excellent one. A large number of diseased conditions are found amongst the children—in many instances unsuspected by the parents. Each case is “followed up” with the object of having the child placed under professional care.

During the year, 1,569 children have been examined, in contrast with 1,836 in 1910 ; 1,713 in 1909 ; and 998 in 1908.

## NOTICES TO MASTERS OF SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIANS.

The arrangements have been continued that notices shall be sent to the Head Masters of the various schools, informing them when children from infected houses attend their schools.

Books borrowed from Lending Libraries, which have been found in infected houses, have been taken to the Disinfecting Station, disinfected, and returned.

## DISINFECTION.

The following Table gives the number of rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected, in comparison with the previous year :—

	1910		1911
Rooms ... ..	284	...	286
Beds ... ..	176	...	213
Mattresses ... ..	137	...	150
Pairs of Blankets ... ..	245½	...	286½
Pairs of Sheets... ..	180½	...	225½
Quilts... ..	182	...	220
Pillows and Bolsters ...	564	...	627
Articles of Clothing ...	36	...	347
Sundries ... ..	464	.	632
Articles Destroyed... ..	2	...	85
	<hr/> 2271		<hr/> 3072

The reports of the Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector are appended, and contain many particulars of interest in connection with the work more particularly under their care.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH VISITOR

### FOR THE YEAR 1911.

---

During the year 1,137 visits have been paid.

The total number of infants visited was 911. 303 were first visits, i.e., the infants were seen within a few days of their birth—except in a very few instances—before any wrong feeding could have been attempted. This being so, nearly all the children were being breast fed.

Number of children breast fed	... ..	274 or 90%
„ „ „ partly breast fed	... ..	6
„ „ „ bottle fed	... ..	23

This early visiting has only been made possible by the adoption of the Early Notification of Births Act, which provided that every birth occurring within the Borough must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of the birth of the child. Each child therefore is visited as soon as the Notification Card is received, and verbal instructions are given in every case to the mother, so that there is not excuse for any ignorance as regard to feeding. These instructions are not confined to matters concerning the baby, but any insanitary condition of the home, deficient ventilation, unsuitable clothing, etc., which directly or indirectly may affect the health of any of the children is brought under the notice of the parent.

The more closely the subject of Infant Hygiene is studied the more it will be realized that the after-life of the child is affected by the treatment meted out in infancy, when the system is so sensitive to its environment.

It is now I think recognized that it is absurd to suppose that a young mother knows by instinct how to feed and rear her baby. If this were so—and it is an old argument often brought forward when any apparent interference is attempted in the direction of reform of infant feeding—how can we account for the number of deaths annually recorded of which the primary effects point directly to improper care, food and feeding?



This work in the Borough has been very progressive and encouraging, and although in many cases the character and method of preparing the food has left much to be desired, there has been abundant proof that the work has had an educational value and that the results which have obtained are permanent.

As before stated, about 90% of infants, when first visited, were being fed naturally. As the child grows older the mother may from various causes be unable to breast-feed the child entirely, and so resorts to the various artificial and patent foods which are so numerous and so widely advertised.

275 children were re-visited at six months old, when the methods of feeding were as tabulated:—

(1)	<b>Breast Fed Entirely</b> for 6 months ... ..	66%
(2)	<b>Partly Breast Fed</b> , i.e., supplemented by Patent Foods, Cow's Milk, Condensed Milk, Rusks, Sops, etc. ... ..	12%
(3)	<b>Bottle Fed</b> with Cow's Milk and Water or Barley Water, Cow's Milk and Patent Foods, Cow's Milk and Rusks, etc. ... ..	15%
(4)	<b>Bottle Fed</b> with Condensed Milk, Patent Foods and Prepared Milk ... ..	7%

It is gratifying to see that the percentage of children being entirely or partly breast-fed for 6 months is so high, i.e., 78%. This may be in some degree accounted for by the fact that few of the mothers in this town are obliged to go to work to supplement the family income as is the case in many towns, but it is also due to the gradual enlightenment which is taking place with respect to infant feeding, and many mothers who formerly used to supplement Nature's food with "sop," biscuits, rusks, etc., are now advocates of the more rational and proper feeding.

Many babies die of Bronchitis during the first few weeks, and one is inclined to think that the way in which they are dressed may be responsible for many of the deaths. When the advantages of woollen over cotton vests have been explained, many mothers have been induced to discard the latter flimsy garment for vests of wool, to the great benefit of the baby. Thanks are due to the Doncaster Maternity Charity for the good work it is doing in this direction by providing each mother who is in receipt of the Benefit with two woven singlets for the baby.

**Ventilation.**—A great amount of ignorance is still displayed upon this subject, and it is unfortunate that there are in the Borough many houses in which only the lower sashes of the windows will open. Until it is clearly realized that a ventilated room does not mean a "draughty" room the Fresh Air Crusade will not make much progress, and one has only to visit the homes in the poorer parts of the town to realize the difficulties there are

in the way of efficiently ventilating the bedrooms. On account of the scarcity of houses in the town, very many houses—although not strictly speaking over-crowded—are occupied to the limits. In many cases, two families are living together. This I think is a bad arrangement from the point of the children's health, as I have repeatedly noticed that when a child, or the children of one family are ill, it affects the children in a more or less degree of the other family. Particularly is this so if the children are infants. Another point arising out of this is that all the available space has to be utilized, and therefore the beds have to be placed closely under the windows, or too near the fireplace, to allow either the windows or chimney to act as ventilators. (The windows are fastened up and the chimneys are blocked to prevent draughts). Hence the air in these homes is always stuffy and poisonous. Owing to this lack of space, it is seldom possible to provide a separate cot for the baby. In fact, although this is really a most important factor in a child's health, it is one that is little observed.

The prime necessity to raise the standard of health is better accommodation. A foetid atmosphere and a high mortality run together. A healthy body can only exist under conditions which ensure a pure and plentiful supply of fresh air, and until this is realized and efforts are made to continually change the air in both living and sleeping apartments, the great improvement in health and physique which we all work for cannot be attained.

## EARLY NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act came into force in the Borough on December 19th, 1910.

The main provisions of the Act are that every birth within the Borough shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of the birth of the child.

The responsibility of the notification rests upon the "father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time or within six hours after birth."

During the year 1911, 690 births have been notified under the above Act.

Total number of Births notified by Doctors... ..	282
„ „ „ „ „ „ Midwives ...	283
„ „ „ „ „ „ Parents ...	33
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ after receiving a circular drawing their attention to the omission of the notification ... ..	92

(Signed) L. McNICOLL,  
Health Visitor.

# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR 1911.

---

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report of work carried out by the Sanitary Department during the year 1911.

### NUISANCES.

108 Complaints were received (45 written and 63 verbal), in contrast with 109 in the preceding year. All the complaints were investigated, with the result that 15 (13·8 per cent.) were found to be without cause.

Twenty-five of the complaints were anonymous.

The complaints embraced the following nuisances, viz. :—  
Defective drains, sinks and water-closets, 47 ; overcrowding, 17 ;  
water in cellars, 3 ; keeping of animals, 9 ; privies and ashpits, 8 ;  
dirty houses, 4 ; dirty yards or passages, 4 ; accumulation of  
refuse, 4 ; dirty bakehouses, 2 ; dirty workshop, 1 ; badly venti-  
lated workroom, 1 ; unventilated gas stoves, 1 ; miscellaneous, 7.

144 Preliminary Notices and 13 Statutory Notices have been served relating to nuisances under the Public Health Acts and Bye-laws, and in addition 142 Verbal Notices have also been given. The number of notices (written and verbal) not fully complied with at the end of the year was 42, but in many of these cases part of the work has been carried out.



781 Nuisances have been abated, particulars of which are given in the following Table :—

Ashpits Limewashed (after cases of Infectious Disease) ...	121
Ashpits Repaired, Reconstructed, or Covered ... ..	16
Ashpits Abolished ... ..	11
Ashpits provided with Doors ... ..	14
Accumulations of Rubbish and Manure Removed... ..	— 30
Bakehouses—Limewashed ... ..	3
Bakehouses—Floors Cleansed ... ..	1
Cowsheds Limewashed ... ..	1
Dwelling-houses or Cellars Cleansed ... ..	14
Dwelling-houses—Roofs Repaired... ..	7
Dwelling-houses—Walls Repaired ... ..	14
Dwelling-houses—Windows Re-hung and Made to Open ...	4
Drains Re-trapped with Pot Gullies ... ..	49
Drains and Soil Pipes Ventilated ... ..	5
Drains Cleaned out and Re-layed or Repaired ... ..	84
Drains Removed from Inside Dwellings ... ..	2
Drains Furnished with Inspection Chambers ... ..	4
Eaves-gutters and Rain-water Pipes Repaired or Renewed	48
Gullies Cleaned out ... ..	18
Manure Pits Repaired ... ..	2
New Gullies or Drains Furnished ... ..	32
New Sink-stones Provided ... ..	3
New Sink-waste Pipes ... ..	9
New Urinals ... ..	2
Nuisances from Keeping of Animals ... ..	17
Nuisances from Open Manholes ... ..	3
Offices Cleaned ... ..	2
Offices Repaired ... ..	2
Offices Furnished with New Windows ... ..	1
Overcrowding of Dwelling-houses... ..	24
Privies converted into Water-closets ... ..	22
Privies Ventilated ... ..	7
Privies Repaired ... ..	16
Privies and Water-closets Cleansed ... ..	20
Rain-water Pipes Disconnected from Drains... ..	32
Sanitary Dustbins Provided ... ..	36
Stables Limewashed ... ..	1
Urinals Repaired... ..	1
Urinals Cleansed... ..	1
Trough Water-closets Repaired ... ..	1
Ventilating Shafts Repaired ... ..	11
Water-closets Ventilated ... ..	1
Water-closets—Cisterns Repaired... ..	7
Water-closets and Urinals Provided with Water ... ..	5
Water-closets Repaired ... ..	12
Water-closets Re-built ... ..	2
Waste-pipes Repaired (9) or Disconnected (4) ... ..	13
Water-closets Furnished with New Pans... ..	7
Workshops Cleansed ... ..	4
Workshops—Gas Stoves Ventilated ... ..	1
Warehouses Cleansed ... ..	1
Yards and Passages Paved or Repaired ... ..	30
Yards and Passages Cleansed ... ..	7



1612 Inspections were made during the year regarding nuisances, of which 899 were re-inspections, many of which were to supervise work carried out, such as examining drains, etc., previous to their being covered.

The Common Yards and Courts in the District have been inspected at frequent intervals, and when any insanitary conditions were discovered instructions were at once given requesting that the premises be cleansed or otherwise put into a proper sanitary state.

Whenever complaints have been made regarding the wet condition of ash-pits, an inspection has at once been made, and in many instances the conditions have been such as to point to the householders being responsible by throwing waste-water into the pits instead of putting it into the yard grate. Several persons have been cautioned regarding this nuisance and instructed to pour any waste-water (not containing solid matter) down the yard grates and afterwards thoroughly swill away the same with a quantity of clean water.

Four persons have been cautioned for causing a nuisance by depositing waste-water into street channels.

57 Smoke-tests were made of drains and water-closets, and in 20 instances defects were found, 17 of which could only be classed as of slight nature, whilst the remaining 3 were very bad. Notices were at once issued and have been complied with.

24 Cases of Overcrowding have been dealt with, and although this is in excess of the number (11) dealt with in the preceding year, I do not think it has been so acute as in the last year or two owing to the number of houses which have been provided in the adjoining Districts. Frequent complaints having been made regarding overcrowding in the Holmes Cottages, a special inspection was made, with the result that only 3 of the 58 houses were found overcrowded to any extent. Some of the houses were, however, found to be occupied by two families, and the Sanitary Committee gave instructions that notices were to be given to the actual tenants to the effect that portions of these houses were not to be sub-let to other families.

Owing to a number of cases of Infectious Disease occurring in one particular portion of the town, I was instructed to make a thorough examination of that District, with the result that a number of nuisances—not of a serious nature—were discovered, and steps were at once taken to have them remedied. The main nuisances found were the method of storing and of removal of manure from premises where horses and other animals were kept. The bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances in connection with the keeping of animals prescribed that (a) suitable and properly-constructed receptacles must be provided for the storage of any manure produced, such receptacles to be furnished with a suitable cover, and when not required to be open shall be kept properly

covered, and (b) that all manure receptacles shall be properly emptied and such manure removed at least every week. Several notices have already been issued regarding contraventions of the above bye-laws, and steps will be taken at the commencement of the year with a view to bringing this matter before all persons concerned, and to strictly enforce the requirements.

### CANAL BOATS.

134 Canal Boats have been inspected, and the number of persons found living on board was 250 adults (178 males and 72 females) and 92 children (43 boys and 49 girls). No cases of notifiable disease were discovered on any of the boats inspected.

11 Written Notices were served, embracing 13 infringements, viz. :—No certificate on board, 3 ; certificates not identifying owners, 4 ; boats not being properly marked and numbered, 3 ; separation of sexes, 2 ; and painting, 1.

Six of these notices have been complied with and returned, whilst in another instance I have been notified (January 22, 1912) that the boat sunk and has since become a total wreck .

In addition to the above, 15 verbal intimations have been given regarding infringements of the Acts and Regulations, viz. : No certificate on board, 4 ; certificates not identifying owners, 10 ; and boats not marked and numbered, 1.

23 Letters have also been sent in connection with this work, in addition to the above notices.

Six of the boats registered with this Authority have during the year under review been transferred to new owners.

The number of boats on your register at the end of 1910 was 133. Three new boats have been registered, whilst one has been removed, giving a total of 135 on the register at the end of 1911. Of these 135, the number that is believed to be in use or available is 65, and the remaining 70 boats cannot be traced.

### ICE CREAM SHOPS.

34 Premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold have been inspected as in previous years, and all were found clean and in a satisfactory condition.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Ten cases of Swine Fever were reported to me under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 5 of which were confirmed by the Board.

The following summary shows where the outbreaks occurred and how many pigs were affected or isolated :—

Case No.	Situation of premises.	No. of pigs on infected premises.	No. of pigs isolated on other or adjoining premises.
1.	Bentinck Street ... ..	3 pigs (2 dead)	
2.	Wilson's Gardens, The Carr	6 pigs (1 dead)	10 pigs on 2 other premises
3.	Middlebank Gardens The Carr	3 pigs (1 dead)	20 pigs on 2 other premises
4.	Silver Street ... ..	9 pigs (2 dead)	
5.	Canal Bank, off Marsh Gate	4 pigs (1 dead)	These premises were at the time under Form "B" in connection with outbreaks Nos. 2 and 3.
6.	Wilson's Gardens, The Carr	2 pigs (1 dead)	11 pigs on 3 other premises
7.	Bentinck Street ... ..	5 pigs (1 dead)	6 pigs on 3 other premises
8.	Wilson's Gardens, The Carr	4 pigs (1 dead)	
9.	Wilson's Gardens, The Carr	2 pigs (1 dead)	
10.	Greyhound Yard ... ..	4 pigs (1 dead)	

In connection with the outbreaks of Swine Fever, two other premises were placed under the restrictions of Form "B" of the Swine Fever Order, either by or at the instruction of an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture.

Outbreaks marked Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 in the above Table occurred in pigs which had only a few weeks previously been brought from the Doncaster Market, and I therefore suggested that in future after each Market Day the pig pens be thoroughly cleansed and limewashed, and further that regulations be adopted for the enforcing of cleansing and disinfection of all carts used for the conveyance of swine from the Markets. The Market Committee decided to carry out both these suggestions, but owing to the Pig Market being practically closed from June 10th to October 12th—Doncaster being scheduled in the Infected Areas Order—the cleansing of carts was not properly carried out, and in the meantime an Order was issued by the Board of Agriculture making it compulsory for all carts to be disinfected previous to their being used for the conveyance of Swine from any Market.

The Railway Cattle Sidings have been inspected at frequent intervals, and have generally been found in a satisfactory condition.



## FISH MARKETS AND FRIED FISH SHOPS.

The Fish Market has been frequently inspected during the period under review. Complaints having been made on several occasions regarding an abominable nuisance from the cart provided for the deposit of offal, etc., caused to some extent by a number of the trade bringing a quantity of offal (the accumulation of a few days) from their shops or premises and dumping same into or outside this cart. The Cleansing Committee have, I think, to a large extent remedied this complaint by sending the Refuse Cart round to Fish Merchants' premises twice per week instead of once as in former years.

The whole of the Fried Fish Restaurants in the Borough have been visited, and generally found in a satisfactory condition. No complaints have been received regarding these places during the year.

## VANS USED AS DWELLINGS.

The vans in connection with shows which come into the District during the Fairs, have all been inspected and found satisfactory. The owners were all given instructions as to the proper disposal of waste-water and refuse. These vans are generally placed in the Market where the Fairs are held, or in the adjoining road, and good sanitary accommodation and an abundant supply of water is at hand.

No cases of notifiable disease occurred amongst any of these people during their stay in town.

## UN SOUND FOOD.

The following is a list of Meat and other Foods which have been condemned as unfit for human food, and destroyed with the owner's consent :—

438 lbs. Beef.	5 stone Plaice.
314 lbs. Mutton.	5½ stone Codfish.
32 stone Mackerel.	73 tins of Meat, Fish and Fruits.
8 stone Shrimps.	96 stone White Herrings.
23 Rabbits.	13 stone Mussels.

This list does not include Meat condemned at the Public Abbatoir.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Offensive Trade premises were frequently visited, and have been carried on during the year without any serious nuisance being created.

There are no Private Slaughter Houses within the Borough. The Public Abbatoir, which is the only place where slaughtering is carried on, is the property of the Corporation, and is under the care and supervision of one of your officials.

The following is the return of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, in comparison with 1910, 1909 and the average for the previous 7 years :—

Year.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1911 ...	4235 ...	11861 ...	4503 ...	332 ...	20931
1910 ...	4387 ...	11343 ...	4528 ...	320 ...	20578
1909 ...	4241 ...	10884 ...	5495 ...	310 ...	20930
Avg. 1902 to 1908 ...	3306 ...	9265 ...	4590 ...	273 ...	17434

It was found necessary to condemn the following as being in a condition unfit for human food :—

Year.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1911 ...	19 ...	10 ...	3 ...	7 ...	39
1910 ...	26 ...	21 ...	1 ...	9 ...	57
1909 ...	19 ...	7 ...	4 ...	5 ...	35
Avg. 1902 to 1908 ...	12 ...	17 ...	3 ...	4 ...	36

Of the 39 carcasses condemned, 9 were affected with Tuberculosis.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Ninety-four samples (87 formal and 7 informal) were taken for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The following is a summary of the articles taken formally and showing whether genuine or adulterated :—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.
52 New Milk ... ..	46	6
12 Butter ... ..	12	0
6 Lard ... ..	6	0
4 Cheese ... ..	4	0
4 Pepper ... ..	4	0
4 Compound Liquorice Powder ...	4	0
3 Sweet Spirits of Nitre ... ..	2	1
2 Camphorated Oil ... ..	2	0
—	—	—
87	80	7

Samples (7) of the following articles were taken informally, viz. :—New Milk, Coffee, Cream Biscuits, Rum, Whiskey, Gin, and Paregoric Substitute.

Of the 6 adulterated samples of milk, 4 were cautioned—the samples being only slightly below the standard, whilst in the remaining two cases legal proceedings were instituted—one vendor being fined £3 including costs (his sample containing  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of added water), and in the other the vendor was fined £5 including costs (his sample containing only 2·85 per cent. of milk fat).

The vendor of the adulterated Sweet Spirits of Nitre was ordered to pay the costs (18s. 6d.)

### LODGING HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging Houses on the Register at the end of the year was practically the same (10) as in the previous year, but one was closed during the last two or three months—the old keeper having died—and certain repairs and alterations to the premises were necessary previous to its being again used for lodging purposes.

In three of the houses additional sleeping accommodation has been added, and the total number of bedrooms in the 10 houses is now 65, providing accommodation for 350 adults and 27 children.

The following Table gives the situation and accommodation of each registered house :—

Situation.	Rooms.	Adults	Children.	Remarks.
46 and 47, Milner's Yard ...	6	18	2 ...	—
38, French Gate ...	7	24	1 ...	This house was closed during the latter part of year but is being re-registered.
15 and 16, Milner's Yard ...	4	16	0 ...	—
22, High Fisher Gate ...	6	20	0 ...	This house is under a new keeper, and various alterations have been made.
113, Marsh Gate ...	4	14	3 ...	—
8 to 14, Grey Friary Buildings, Marsh Gate	16	74	9 ...	Corporation House. At this house, 3 additional bedrooms were provided
38, Marsh Gate ...	8	46	6 ...	One of the bedrooms was enlarged during the year.
Grey Friars' Road ...	6	47	3 ...	Corporation Temporary House.
20, St. Thomas' Street ...	4	26	1 ...	—
70, Marsh Gate ...	4	65	2 ...	...

The registered houses have been visited by me at frequent intervals, and in several cases houses were found to be in charge of “unregistered” deputies. This was pointed out to the Keepers, with the result that applications were made by them to your Authority for registration, and were granted.

In one instance, where one of the houses was found to be in only a fairly satisfactory condition, the license was renewed for only one month. This house was afterwards thoroughly cleansed



and repaired by the keeper, and his license was renewed for the remainder of the year. The keeper of two other places was cautioned for contravention of the bye-laws by permitting overcrowding, and I am pleased to say that the complaints were remedied without having to take any legal proceedings.

In all other respects the houses were satisfactory and well kept.

In addition to my visits, the Assistant Lodging House Inspectors (Police-Sergeants Needham and Scarlett) made 250 daily and 255 nightly visits to the registered places, and 217 daily and 163 nightly visits to the unregistered houses where weekly lodgers are taken. In 15 instances they cautioned the keepers for minor offences, with the result that the complaints were remedied without my intervention.

### WORKSHOPS.

At the beginning of the year there were 136 workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register. Nine have been added and 8 have been removed, giving a total of 137 at the end of the year 1911.

Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	45
Stocking-knitters	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	19
Joiners, Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	...	...	...	17
Plumbers	...	...	...	6
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	8
Bootmakers	...	...	...	9
Saddlers	...	...	...	6
Jewellers	...	...	...	5
French Polishers	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders	...	...	...	4
Clothing Manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	2
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	2
Candlemakers	...	...	...	1
Brushmakers	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	3
Ropemakers	...	...	...	1
Basketmakers	...	...	...	1
Fly-papermakers	...	...	...	1
Botanical Brewing	...	...	...	1
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	1

149 Inspections of these premises have been made during the year, with the result that it was necessary to serve 2 written and 10 verbal intimations for various contraventions and sanitary defects discovered. All the notices have been complied with.

The following is a summary of the defects dealt with :—

Dirty Workrooms and Sanitary Conveniences	7
Defective Trapped Drains ... ..	2
Bad Ventilation ... ..	1
Accumulation of Manure ... ..	1
Unventilated Gas-stoves ... ..	1

Four complaints (included in above summary) were referred to your authority by the Factory Inspector.

Lists relating to 25 Outworkers were received from employers in February, and 26 in August. These premises were inspected and found to be clean and free from any nuisance. No case of Infectious Disease occurred during the 12 months at any of these houses.

### BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the Register at the end of 1910 was 16, and during the year 1 has been added, so that there are now 17 Bakehouses on our books.

These premises have been inspected, and it was necessary to serve 2 written and 2 verbal notices relating to the following contraventions or sanitary defects—all of which have been remedied :

Dirty Bakehouses (walls and ceilings) ... ..	2
Dirty Bakehouses (floors) ... ..	1
Accumulations of Manure near to, and Dirty Surroundings of Bakehouse ... ..	1

Two of the above complaints were notified to your Authority by the Factory Inspector.

The registered Bakehouses are situate in the following localities :—

Central Ward	East Ward	North Ward	St. Geo. Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Total.
5	0	4	4	2	2	17

### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

At the commencement of the year there were 46 cow-keepers and purveyors of milk on the register. During the year under review 2 cow-keepers and purveyors of milk, and 10 purveyors of milk only, have been added, whilst 3 cow-keepers and 6 purveyors have been removed, giving a total of 49 at present on the books. Of these 49, only 11 are registered as cow-keepers, and the total accommodation on their premises is for 72 cows.

These premises have been visited at frequent intervals, and in only one instance was it necessary to draw the occupier's attention to the dirty condition of his shed, and this he promptly remedied by having the place well lime-washed. In one or two cases it was necessary to draw attention to the cows not being

well groomed, and on re-visits being paid to the premises great improvement was noticed.

Every newly-registered person is furnished with a copy of the Regulations made under the Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, and also with a circular letter stating that legal proceedings will be taken against any person whose milk is, on analysis, found to contain any preservative.

### SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of ashpits and the removal of domestic refuse has been carried out under the usual system, viz. : privy middens and dry ashpits being emptied at intervals of about two or three months, and the ashbins removed weekly.

121 Ashpits belonging to houses where cases of infectious disease occurred were specially emptied, disinfected, and lime-washed.

Based on an estimated population of 30,639, the amount of refuse removed per head is 0·30 loads per annum.

The following table shows the number of ashpits scavenged during 1911, as compared with the number in 1910 :—

#### ASHPITS EMPTIED.

	1911	as against	1910
With privies ... ..	13461	as against	14258
Without privies ... ..	6423	as against	6519
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	19884		20777
			<hr/>
			19884
			<hr/>

Decrease in pits emptied 893

#### LOADS REMOVED.

	1911	as against	1910
Nightsoil ... ..	3835	as against	4100
Dry Ashes ... ..	2713	as against	2597
Bell Cart Refuse ... ..	2663	as against	2662
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	9211		9359
			<hr/>
			9211
			<hr/>

Decrease in Loads Removed 148

Although the above Table shows a decrease in the number of ashpits emptied as compared with the previous year, I have not had any cause to complain as to the manner in which the work has been carried out, the pits being emptied at the usual periods or on special request.

Of the 3835 loads of Nightsoil removed, 1540 were sent away by rail to farmers, 2153 were taken to the Low Pasture, and 142 were carried to farmers near the district.



2692 loads of Dry Ashes were taken to the Low Pasture Tip, and 21 to the Bentley Tip.

The 2663 loads of Bell-cart Refuse were disposed of by 2360 loads being sent to the Low Pasture, and 303 loads being sent to Bentley Tip.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION TO HOUSES AND PREMISES (ESTIMATED) WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Houses and premises with Privies and Ashpits ... ..	3315
Houses and premises with Privies and Boxes ... ..	17
Houses and premises with W.C.'s and Dry Ashpits ...	1891
Houses and premises with W.C.'s, Dry Ashpits and Boxes ... ..	70
Houses and premises with W.C.'s and Boxes ... ..	2026

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

The above Regulations make it compulsory for every Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time an inspection of their District to ascertain if any dwelling-houses are unfit for human habitation. Under these regulations 60 dwelling-houses have been thoroughly examined during the year, and 9 have been ordered to be closed.

The following are the localities in which the 60 houses are situate, viz. :—

Senior's Yard ... ..	5	}	... 28
Crawshaw's Yard ... ..	5		
Stones' Buildings ... ..	10		
St. Sepulchre Gate ... ..	8		
Hudson's Mews (off Printing Office Street) ...	5		
Scawthorpe's Yard, Marsh Gate... ..	4		
Marsh Gate (right side and Yards off same) ...	23		

Of the 28 houses in Crawshaw's Yard, Stones' Buildings, etc., 5 have been condemned and Closing Orders have been served, and regarding the remaining 23 houses in this locality the owners have been verbally acquainted of the repairs and alterations necessary to make them reasonably fit, and are, I understand, taking steps to carry out the requirements. The main defects found in the houses (not condemned) are defective walls or ceilings, broken floors, windows not properly hung or made to open so as to provide efficient ventilation.

The owners of the 4 houses in Scawthorpe's Yard decided, on the report being submitted, to close these houses, and so far 3 have been closed, whilst the remaining one will be vacated and closed at an early date.

The general condition of the majority of the other houses inspected is similar to those not ordered to be closed in Stones' Buildings, etc., and will no doubt be dealt with on similar lines.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HERBERT INNOCENT, A.R.S.I.,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Public Health Office,

Doncaster.

February, 1912.

## SUMMARY.

---

NUISANCES.	1911.
Complaints made ... ..	108
Inspections ... ..	1612
Drains tested ... ..	57
Written Notices ... ..	157
Verbal Notices ... ..	142
Letters sent ... ..	64
Nuisances abated ... ..	781
Reports to other Departments... ..	46
Prosecutions ... ..	0
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, &c.	
Inspections ... ..	151
Visits to houses (isolated cases) ... ..	144
Rooms inspected after disinfection ... ..	187
Rooms, Clothing, etc., disinfected ... ..	3072
Notices to Schools (114 first and 114 second) ... ..	228
Notices to Library ... ..	49
Inspections re Phthisis Cases ... ..	31
Inspections re Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa Deaths ... ..	47
CANAL BOATS.	
Number of Boats on Register ... ..	135
Number of Inspections made ... ..	134
Notices re Contraventions (including verbal notices)	26
Letters re Contraventions ... ..	23
Legal Proceedings ... ..	0
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.	
Number of Samples taken (87 formal & 7 informal)	94
Number of Samples Adulterated (not including informal samples) ... ..	7
Legal Proceedings (successful) ... ..	2
Legal Proceedings (not successful) ... ..	0
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Number of Workshops (including Bakehouses) ... ..	154
Inspections ... ..	172
Out-workers ... ..	25
Inspections ... ..	25
Written Notices ... ..	4
Verbal Notices ... ..	12
Reports from the Factory Inspector ... ..	6



## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.

Number on Register ... ..	49
Inspections ... ..	80
Contraventions ... ..	1

## OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Offensive Trades on Register ... ..	6
Offensive Trades Inspections ... ..	78
Slaughter Houses (Public Abbatoir) ... ..	1
Slaughter House Inspections ... ..	33

## LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register ... ..	10
Inspections (Daily) ... ..	372
Inspections (Nightly)... ..	258
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Daily) ... ..	218
Unregistered Houses—Inspections (Nightly) ... ..	163
Legal Proceedings ... ..	0

## FISH MARKET.

Inspections ... ..	89
--------------------	----

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS.

Cases Reported ... ..	10
Inspections of Premises ... ..	70
Inspections of Cattle Trucks and Sidings ... ..	115

## SCAVENGING.

Number of Ashpits emptied ... ..	19884
Number of Loads removed ... ..	9211

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Vans used as Dwellings (inspections) ... ..	41
Fried Fish Shops (inspections)... ..	32
Inspections of School Premises ... ..	20
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops ... ..	46
Inspections of Yards and Courts ... ..	116
Inspections—House-to-House ... ..	60
Smoke Observations ... ..	1
Smoke Nuisance Abated ... ..	1
Inspections—Poisons and Pharmacy Act ... ..	10

HERBERT INNOCENT,  
Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents register'd in the District.	of Resi- dents not register'd in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	29767	742	742	24.9	434	14.6	23	54	122	164	465	15.6
1907	29926	712	712	23.8	506	16.9	18	53	108	152	541	18.0
1908	30085	732	732	24.3	412	13.6	18	59	108	147	453	15.0
1909	30244	719	719	23.7	453	14.9	18	52	93	129	487	16.1
1910	30403	737	737	24.2	426	14.0	33	57	86	117	450	14.8
1911	30562	742	750	24.5	479	15.7	39	68	114	152	508	16.6

Area of District in acres, exclusive of area covered by water, 1,695.

Total population at all ages, 30,520 at Census of 1911.

Estimated populations, together with Rates, have been corrected by Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							C'ntr'l Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. Geo.'s Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. ..	38	..	7	15	11	4	1	..	3	3	10	1	13	8	30	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	33	1	..	2	3	16	7	4	4	4	6	4	10	5	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	57	1	12	37	4	3	..	..	6	3	14	25	4	5	49	..
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. .. .	41	..	3	12	12	11	2	1	21	6	7	2	5	..	32	..
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	7	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..
	Others (Voluntary)	7	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	185	2	22	66	34	44	12	5	39	17	40	35	34	20	111	..

Isolation Hospitals : Carr House Hospital (Carr House and Elmfield District). Balby (Smallpox) Isolation Hospital (Balby District).

Total available Beds :—For 46 adults and 2 children).

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated :—Smallpox, 16 ; Scarlet Fever, 10 adults, 2 children ; Diphtheria, 12 ; Enteric Fever, 8.





TABLE III.  
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.  1	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT 11
	All Ages 2	Under 1 3	1 and under 2 4	2 and under 5 5	5 and under 15 6	15 and under 25 7	25 and under 45 8	45 and under 65 9	65 and up- wards 10	
All causes { Certified ..	508	114	36	24	19	17	67	94	137	76
Uncertified..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	9	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1	..
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	16	3	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .. ..	24	..	..	..	1	3	15	4	1	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	9	1	1	4	1	..	2	..	..	3
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cancer, malignant disease	36	..	..	..	..	1	3	22	10	4
Bronchitis .. ..	30	7	3	..	..	..	1	4	15	..
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	30	13	10	4	1	..	..	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all other forms) .. ..	21	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	8	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	34	26	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	1
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Alcoholism .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth..	37	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide .. ..	14	..	..	1	3	..	7	3	..	25
Suicides .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Other Defined Diseases..	217	22	8	3	8	6	27	48	95	36
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	508	114	36	24	19	17	67	94	137	76





TABLE IV.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified ..	..	..	19	2	6	5	32	21	21	25	15	114
	Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Diarrhœa .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5	2	16
Enteritis .. ..				..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	1	10
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. ..				3	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	6
Premature Birth .. ..				13	1	3	..	17	2	1	..	..	20
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus .. ..				..	1	..	..	1	4	4	..	1	10
Atelectasis .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Convulsions .. ..				2	..	..	1	3	1	2	4	..	10
Gastritis .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..				..	..	1	1	2	3	..	2	..	7
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..				1	..	1	2	4	..	2	3	6	15
Suffocation, overlying .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes .. ..				..	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	3	10
				19	2	6	5	32	21	21	25	15	114

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate 707 ; Illegitimate 43.

Nett Deaths in the year ; Legitimate Infants, 105 ; Illegitimate Infants, 9.

